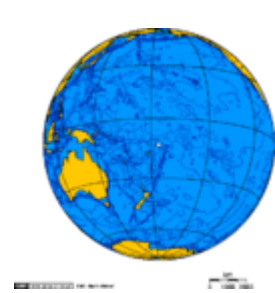


# Oceania



Proiectio  
orthographica  
Oceani Pacifici  
multum Oceaniae  
monstrat.

**Oceania** est regio in insulis Oceani Pacifici tropici sita.<sup>[1]</sup> Notiones Oceaniae inter atolla curalii volcanicasque Pacifici Australis insulas (ethnologicè in subregiones Melanesiam, Micronesiam, Polynesiam divisas<sup>[2]</sup>) et adeo omnem regionem insularem inter Asiam et Americam (Australasia

Archipelago Malaesianoque non exceptis) variantur.<sup>[3]</sup> Nomen aliquando adhibetur diserte ad significandum continentem qui in Australia et insulis proximis consistit,<sup>[4][5][6][7][8]</sup> atque in studiis biogeographicis ut synonymum Oecozonae Australasianae (Wallaceae et Australasiae) vel Oecozona Pacifica (Melanesia, Polynesia, et Micronesia, vel Nova Zelandia<sup>[9]</sup> vel Nova Guinea excepta.<sup>[10]</sup>)

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- Foedus rugbiense
- Alia genera rugbiensia
- Criccetius
- Pediludium regularum Australianarum

## Oceania



Oceania geopoliticalis

<b>Demonymum</b>	Oceanicus; Oceanianus
<b>Area</b>	8536716 km2
<b>Numerus incolarum</b>	35,670,000
<b>Civitates</b>	14 * Australia * Foederatae Micronesiae Civitates * Insulae Marsalienses * Insulae Salomonis * Kiribati * Nauru * Nova Zelandia * Palau * Papua Nova Guinea * Samoa * Tonga * Tuvalu * Vanuatu * Viti
<b>Provinciae</b>	25 * Atollum Johnston * Atollum Midway * Guamia * Havaii * Insulae Ashmore et Cartier * Insula Baker * Insula Clipperton * Insula Howland * Insula Jarvis * Insula Norfolcensis * Insula Paschalis * Insulae Cook * Insulae Ioannis Fernández * Insulae Marianae Septentrionales * Insulae Maris Curalii * Kingman Reef * Nova Caledonia * Niue * Palmyra (atollum) * Pitcairn Insulae * Polynesia Francica * Samoa Americana * Tokelau * Wake (insula) * Vallis et Futuna
<b>Linguae</b>	28 Publicae Linguae publicae: * Bislama * Caroliniana * Chamorro * Cook Islands Maori * Anglica * Vitiana * Francica * Futunana * Gilbertana * Havaiana * Hindi * Hiri Motu * Maori * Marsaliensis * Nauruana

Nexus interni  
Notae  
Bibliographia

\* Niueana \* Palauana \* Pitkern \*  
Rōtumāna \* Samoana \*  
Hispanica \* Tahitiana \*  
Tokelauana \* Tongana \* Tok  
Pisin \* Tuvaluana \* Uveana

**Zonae  
temporales** UTC+8 (Australian Western  
Standard Time) ad UTC-6  
(Easter Island) (West to East)

**Maximae  
Urbes** Sydneium  
Melbournum  
Brisbana  
Perthia  
Aucopolis  
Adelhaidis

## Etymologia

Nomen *Océanie* a Conrado Malte-Brun geographo circa 1812 Francice factum est.<sup>[4]</sup> Nomen *Océanie* vicissim ex Graeco ὠκεανός 'oceanus' deducitur, ex nomine Oceani, dei fluviorum, cum nomen Asiae, continentis adiacentis, a filia sua ortum esset, fluviorum fontiumque matre.

## Definitiones



Aoraki (Mons Cook), in Insula Australia Nova Zelandiae situs.



Geographica insularum Oceaniae tabula

## Physiographia

Oceania, primum in terris Oceani Pacifici, a Freto Malaccensi ad orientem ad litus Americae concepta, quattuor regiones olim comprehendit: Polynesiam, Micronesiam, Malaesiam (nunc Archipelagum Malaesiensem appellatam), et Melanesiam (nunc Australasiam appellatam).<sup>[11]</sup> Inter Oceaniam sunt partes trium continentium geologicorum (Eurasia, Australia, Zelandia), cum insulis noncontinentalibus volcanicis Philippinarum, Wallaceae, et Pacifici aperti. Patet ad Sumatram in occidente, Insulas Bonin in boreoccidentali, Insulas Havaianas in boreorientali, Rapa Nui et Sala y Gómez in oriente, et Insula Macquarie in australi—Taivania, Archipelago Iaponico (inter quem Insulae Ryukyu), et Insulis Aleutianis marginum Asiae exceptis.<sup>[12][13]</sup>

Civitates Oceaniam occupantes quae in Oceania geopolitica non comprehenduntur sunt Indonesia, Malaesia (per Borneum Malaesianum), Brunei, Philippinae, et Timoria Orientalis. Insulae extremorum geographicorum in rationibus civilibus sunt partes necessariae Iaponiae (Bonin), Civitatum Foederatarum (Hawaii), et Tsiliae (Insula Paschalis). Minor definitio geographica etiam obtinet, quae terram Laminae Sundanae excludit, sed Novam Guineam Indonesianam ut pars continentis Australiani comprehendit.

## Biogeographia

Adhibetur nomen *Oceania* in rebus biogeographicis ut synonymum vel Oecozonae Australasianae (Wallaceae et Australasiae) vel Oecozonae Pacificae (Melanesia, Polynesia, et Micronesia, sine Nova Zelandia<sup>[9]</sup> et Nova Guinea<sup>[10]</sup>).

## Oecogeographia

Oceania est una ex octo oecozonis terrestribus, quae maiores oecologicae Telluris regiones sunt. Oecozona Oceanica omnem Micronesiam, Vitios, et omnem Polynesiam praeter Novam Zelandiam comprehendit. Nova Zelandia, Nova Guinea, Melanesia (praeter Vitiis), et Australia sunt oecozona separata, Oecozona Australasiana. Archipelago Malaesiana est pars Oecozonae Indomalaesianae. Notio cognata est Oceania Propinqua, pars occidentalis Melanesiae Insularis, quae decies milia annorum ab hominibus habitata est, et Oceania Remota, recentiore ab hominibus constituta.<sup>[14]</sup>

## Res geopoliticae



Oeconomicae Pacifici zonae,  
Oceania adumbrata

Secundum notionem geopoliticam in geoschemate Consociationis Nationum et propositis Consilii Olympiorum Internationalium adhibitis, et in multis atlantibus<sup>2</sup> editis, Oceania Australiam et civitates Pacifici a Papua Nova Guinea ad orientem, sed non Archipelagum Malaesianum et Indonesianam Nova Guineae partem continet.<sup>[15][16][17]</sup>

## Aliae definitiones

- Nomen *Oceania* aliquando disertiore adhibetur, ut continentem significet qui continentem Australiam et insulas proximas complectitur.<sup>[7][8]</sup>
- Nova Zelandia est meridio-occidentalis Trianguli Polynesii angulus. Indigenae, Māori appellati, unam ex maioribus Polynesiae culturis exhibent; Nova Zelandia autem pars Australasiae usitate consideratur.<sup>[15]</sup>
- Latissima Oceaniae definitio omnem continet regionem inter Asiam continentalem et Americam, in ea re insulas in Ora Pacifica comprehendens, sicut Archipelagus Iaponiensis, Taivania, et Insulae Aleutianae.<sup>[18]</sup>

## Demographica

Tabula demographica infra edita subregiones et civitates Oceaniae geopoliticae exhibet.<sup>[15]</sup> Civitates et territoria hac in tabula secundum schema pro subregionibus geographicum abs Consociatione Nationum adhibitum digeruntur.<sup>[19]</sup>

### Oceania



Latius Oceania Geographica.

Paene nihil Oceaniae in hoc gradu videtur, quamquam Havaii videri possunt prope orbis finientem boreorientalem.

Area	Formula:Convert
------	-----------------

Numerus	378 million (2010)
---------	--------------------

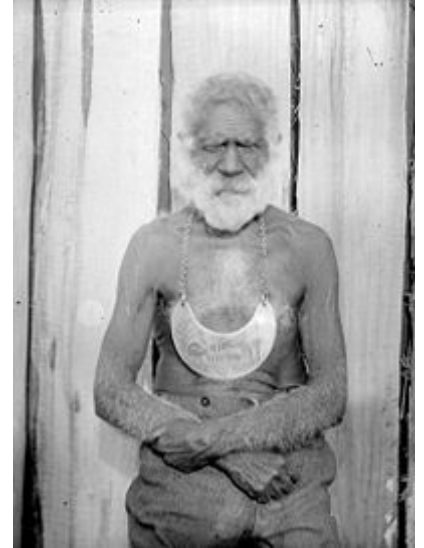
**incolarum**

<b>Zonae temporis</b>	<u>UTC+7 (Western Indonesian Time)</u> ad <u>UTC-6 (Insulam Paschalem)</u>
<b>Maximae Urbes</b>	<u>Jakarta</u> <u>Manila</u> <u>Sydney</u> <u>Bandung</u> <u>Melbourne</u> <u>Surabaya</u> <u>Medan</u>



Angustior Oceania Geographica.  
Melanesia Insularis, Micronesia, et Polynesia  
(praeter Novam Zelandiam)

<b>Area</b>	<u>Formula:Convert</u>
<b>Numerus incolarum</b>	5.2 million (2008)
<b>Zonae Temporis</b>	<u>UTC+9 (Palau)</u> to <u>UTC-6 (Easter Island)</u>
<b>Maximae Urbes</b>	<u>Honolulu</u> <u>Nouméa</u> <u>Suva</u> <u>Papeete</u> <u>Honiara</u>



Merriman, aboriginalis Yuin  
populi litoris australis Novae  
Cambriae Australis rex.  
Photogramma circa 1900 a  
Gulielmo Henrico Corkhill (1846-  
1936) factum. Bibliotheca  
Nationalis Australiae, [1] (<http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/cdview?pi=nla.pic-an248>).



Tuiatua Tupua Tamasese Efi,  
caput civitatis (*ao o le malo*)  
Samoanum. Photogramma Iunio  
2006 a CloudSurfer vicipaediano  
factum.

<b>Nomen regionum, civitatibus sequentibus<sup>[20]</sup></b>	<b>Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Numerus incolarum</b>	<b>Frequentia incolarum (per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Caput</b>	<b>ISO 3166- 1</b>
<b>Australasia<sup>[21]</sup></b>					
<u>Australia</u>	7 686 850	22 028 000	2.7	<u>Canberra</u>	AU
<u>Nova Zelandia<sup>[22]</sup></u>	268 680	4 108 037	14.5	<u>Wellington</u>	NZ
<b>Externa Australiae territoria:</b>					
<u>Insulae Ashmore et Cartier</u>	199				
<u>Insula Christi Natalis (Australia)<sup>[23]</sup></u>	135	1493	3.5	<u>Flying Fish Cove</u>	CX
<u>Insulae Cocos (Keeling)<sup>[23]</sup></u>	14	628	45.1	<u>Insula Occidentalis Insularum Keeling</u>	CC
<u>Insulae Maris Curalii</u>	10	4			
<u>Insula Heard et Insulae McDonald</u>	372				HM
<u>Insula Norfolcensis</u>	35	2114	53.3	<u>Kingston</u>	NF
<b>Melanesia<sup>[24]</sup></b>					
<u>Viti</u>	18 270	856 346	46.9	<u>Suva</u>	FJ
<u>Nova Caledonia (Francia)</u>	19 060	240 390	12.6	<u>Noumea</u>	NC
<u>Papua Nova Guinea<sup>[25]</sup></u>	462 840	5 172 033	11.2	<u>Port Moresby</u>	PG
<u>Insulae Salomonis</u>	28 450	494 786	17.4	<u>Honiara</u>	SB
<u>Vanuatu</u>	12 200	240 000	19.7	<u>Portus Vila</u>	VU
<b>Micronesia</b>					
<u>Foederatae Micronesiae Civitates</u>	702	135 869	193.5	<u>Palikir</u>	FM
<u>Guamia (Civitates Foederatae)</u>	549	160 796	292.9	<u>Hagåtña</u>	GU
<u>Kiribati</u>	811	96 335	118.8	<u>Tarava Meridiana</u>	KI
<u>Insulae Marsalienses</u>	181	73 630	406.8	<u>Madzurun</u>	MH
<u>Nauru</u>	21	12 329	587.1	<u>Yaren (de facto)</u>	NR
<u>Insulae Marianae Septentrionales (Civitates Foederatae)</u>	477	77 311	162.1	<u>Saipan</u>	MP
<u>Palau</u>	458	19 409	42.4	<u>Melekeok<sup>[26]</sup></u>	PW
<u>Wake (Civitates Foederatae)</u>	2	12		<u>Wake</u>	UM
<b>Polynesia</b>					
<u>Samoa Americana (Civitates Foederatae)</u>	199	68 688	345.2	<u>Pagopago, Fagatogo<sup>[27]</sup></u>	AS

<u>Insulae Cook</u> (Nova Zelandia)	240	20 811	86.7	<u>Avarua</u>	CK
<u>Insula Paschalis</u> (Tsilia)	163.6	3791	23.1	<u>Hanga Roa</u>	CL
<u>Polynesia Francica</u> (Francia)	4167	257 847	61.9	<u>Papeete</u>	PF
<u>Havaii</u> (Civitates Foederatae)	16 636	1 360 301	81.8	<u>Honolulu</u>	US
<u>Niue</u> (Nova Zelandia)	260	2134	8.2	<u>Alofi</u>	NU
<u>Pitcairn Insulae</u> (Britanniarum Regnum)	5	47	10	<u>Adamstown</u>	PN
<u>Samoa</u>	2944	179 000	63.2	<u>Apia</u>	WS
<u>Tokelau</u> (Nova Zelandia)	10	1431	143.1	<u>Nukunonu</u>	TK
<u>Tonga</u>	748	106 137	141.9	<u>Nuku 'alofa</u>	TO
<u>Tuvalu</u>	26	11 146	428.7	<u>Funafuti</u>	TV
<u>Vallis et Futuna</u> (Francia)	274	15 585	56.9	<u>Mata-Utu</u>	WF
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 36 716</b>	<b>35 669 267</b>	<b>4.2</b>		
<b><i>Summa praeter Australiam continentalem</i></b>	<b>849 866</b>	<b>13 641 267</b>	<b>16.1</b>		

## Religio

Praepollens in Oceania temporibus hodiernis tractata religio est Christianitas. Plurimae religiones veteres sunt animistae, et populis qui moribus a maioribus posteris traditis student est fides spiritibus incommodis vel adeo malis (*masalai* in Tok Pisin). In recentioribus censibus Australianis et Novis Zelandicis, multi homines dicunt eis esse nullius religionis (categoria cui sunt humanismus, atheismus, agnosticismus, rationalismus). In Tonga et Samoa, vita quotidiana a memoriis Polynesiis et praecipue fide Christiana magnopere adficitur; Domus Sacrorum Bahaiensis, Tiapapatae in vico Samoa sita, est unus ex septem designationibus in fide Bahaiensi administratis.

## Artes athleticae



Manus rugbiensis Vitorum pro calice orbis terrarum rugbiensi 2007 ludit.

Artes athleticae populo gratissimae sunt harpastum et pediludium. Aliae delectationes athleticae sunt basipila, canistriludium, criccetius, cultura physica, lapsus, natatio, et squash.

### Ludi Pacifici

Ludi Pacifici (olim Ludi Pacifici Australis appellati) sunt certamina multarum artium athleticarum, multo sicut Olympia, in quibus autem solum civitates intra Pacificum sitae certare sinuntur. Anno 1963 coepit, et quoque quadriennio fit.

### Foedus rugbiense



Foedus rugbiense est genus harpasti populo omnem per Oceaniam gratum, ars quidem athletica civitatis Papuae Novae Guineae,<sup>[28]</sup> popularissima in Australia,<sup>[29]</sup> et aliquantulum popularis in Nova Zelandia et Insulis Pacificis.<sup>[30]</sup>

Manus foederis rugbiensis civitatis Australiae et Novae Zelandiae sunt duo ex felicissimarum manuum orbis terrarum.<sup>[31]</sup> Australia calicem mundialem foederis rugbiensis novies abstulit (res inaudita), atque Nova Zelandia eius primum calicem mundialem anno 2008 abstulit. Australia anno 1957 fuit situs alterius certaminis mundialis. Australia et Nova Zelandia una fuit situs annis 1968 et 1977. Nova Zelandia primum fuit situs lusuum ultimorum annis 1985–1988, et Australia fuit situs anno 2008.

## Alia genera rugbiensia

Unio rugbiensis est unus ex regionis artibus athleticis maximi momenti, atque etiam ars athletica civitatis Novae Zelandiae,<sup>[32]</sup> Samoaae,<sup>[32]</sup> Vitiorum, et Tongae.<sup>[32]</sup> Praeterea, manus septiplex Vitiensis est unus ex felicissimis in orbe terrarum, ut est manus septiplex Novae Zelandiae. Nova Zelandia et Australia calicem mundialem rugbiensis bis ceperunt. Nova Zelandia primum World Cup anno 1987 cepit.



Manus Vitiensis cum manu Cambriae ludo rugbiensi septempace contendit.

## Criccetius

Criccetius est popularis aestatis ludus in Australia et Nova Zelandia. Criccetius litoralis, simplicius criccetii genus, in litore arenoso lusum, est oblectamentum in Australia populo gratum.

Criccetius etiam est ars athletica aestate certata magni momenti in cultura Oceanica. Examen Diei Capsificationis<sup>?</sup> Australianis est gratissimum, quotannis die 26 Decembris apud Melbourne Cricket Ground Melbourni in urbe certatum.

## Pediludium regularum Australianarum

Pediludium regularum Australianarum est genus pediludii populo gratissimum in Australia<sup>[33]</sup> et adeo publica civitatis Nauru ars athletica.<sup>[34]</sup> Id nuper factum est populo gratum in Papua Nova Guinea, cuius maior manus civitatis, Mosquitoes (Culices) appellata, primum in Ludis Arafurensibus Darwin in urbe Territorii Septentrionalis habitis prospere certavit, Novam Zelandiam in "Grand Final" vincens et clipeum aurem auferens.

## Nexus interni

- Ars Oceaniae
- Circulus Ignis Pacificus
- Europeaei Oceania
- Feriae Artium Pacificarum
- Forum Insularum Pacificarum
- Geographia Oceaniae
- Historia militaris Oceaniae
- Historia Oceaniae



- Index urbium in Oceania
- Oceania (diurnum)
- Oeconomia Oceaniae
- Unio Pacifica
- Vexilla Oceaniae

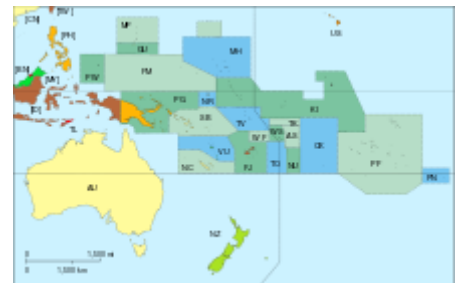
## Notae

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1. Pro historia nominis, vide Douglas et Ballard (2008).
2. "Oceania," (<http://www.bartleby.com/65/oc/Oceania.html>) *The Columbia Encyclopedia*, ed. 6a (Columbia University Press, 2005).
3. *The Oxford English Dictionary* (Oxoniae: Clarendon Press, 1989), 20 voll.
4. *The Oxford English Dictionary* (Oxonii: Clarendon Press, 1989. 20 voll.).
5. Composition of macro geographical (continental) regions, geographical sub-regions, and selected economic and other groupings (<http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>), United Nations Statistics Division. Retractus 28 Augusti 2007.
6. *The Atlas of Canada* ([http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/reference/international/world/referencemap\\_image\\_view](http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/reference/international/world/referencemap_image_view)). Retractus 17 Augusti 2004.
7. "Encarta Mexico "Oceanía"" (<http://www.webcitation.org/quiry?id=1257053672622272>). Mx.encarta.msn.com.
8. "The answer [from a scholar who sought to calculate the number of continents] conformed almost precisely to the conventional list: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Oceania (Australia plus New Zealand), Africa, and Antarctica," Martin W. Lewis et Kären E. Wigen, *The Myth of Continents: A Critique of Metageography* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1997, ISBN 0-520-20742-4, ISBN 0-520-20743-2), p. 32.
9. Udvardy, *A classification of the biogeographical provinces of the world* (1975).
10. Steadman, *Extinction and Biogeography of Tropical Pacific Birds* (2006).
1. D'Urville, Iulius Sebastienus Caesar Dumont; Isabel Ollivier, Antoine de Biran, Geoffrey Clark. "On the Islands of the Great Ocean" (<http://www.jstor.org/stable/25169637>). *The Journal of Pacific History* (Taylor & Francis, Ltd.) **38** (2).
2. MacKay, *Elements of Modern Geography* (1864, 1885), p. 283.
3. Douglas et Ballard, *Foreign bodies: Oceania and the science of race 1750–1940* (2008).
4. Ben Finney, "The Other One-Third of the Globe," *Journal of World History* 5(2) (1994).



Mal Michael, in Papua Nova Guinea natus, pro Essendon Bombers anno 2007 ludit.



Civiles Oceaniae partes

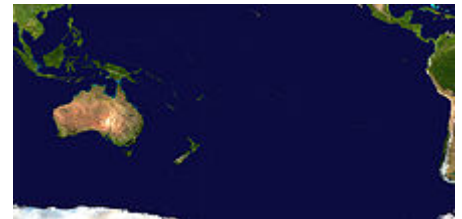


Tabula Oceaniae Orientalis finitimas inter Oceaniam et Asiam monstrat.

- .5. "United Nations Statistics Division - Countries of Oceania" (<http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm#oceania>). Millenniumindicators.un.org
- .6. Atlas of Canada Web Master (17 Augusti 2004). "The Atlas of Canada - The World - Continents" ([http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/reference/international/world/reference\\_map\\_image\\_view](http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/reference/international/world/reference_map_image_view)). Atlas.nrcan.gc.ca.
- .7. *Current IOC members* (<http://www.olympic.org/en/content/National-Olympic-Committees/>).
- .8. Britannica Online Encyclopedia (<http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-9056698/Oceania>).
- .9. Res exhibitae fontes in commentariis "cross-referenced" sequuntur; ubi fontes inter se variant etiam monstratur. Civitates et territoria hac in tabula digeruntur secundum geoschema subregionum geographicarum a Consociatione Nationum adhibitum (e.g., Timoria Orientalis in Asia austrorientali), et res per fontes in commentariis *cross-referenced* continentur.
- !0. Regiones et constituentes per UN categorisations/map, exceptis notes 2-3, 6. Depending on definitions, various territories cited below (notes 3, 5-7, 9) may be in one or both of Oceania and Asia or North America.
- !1. Usus et significatio huius nominis variantur. Designatio Consociationis Nationum est "Australia et Nova Zelandia."
- !2. Nova Zelandia saepe pars Polynesiae habetur, contra partem Australasiae.
- !3. Insula Christi Natalis (Australia) et Insulae Cocos (Keeling) sunt externa Australiae territoria in Oceano Indico, ad meridio-occidentem Indonesiae sitae.
- !4. Excludes parts of Indonesia, island territories in Southeast Asia (UN region) frequently reckoned in this region.
- !5. Papua Nova Guinea saepe habetur pars Australasiae et Melanesiae; ea aliquando in Archipelago Malaesiano Asiae Meridio-Orientalis habetur.
- !6. Die 7 Octobris 2006, tabulae administrationis a Koror antiquo capite ad Melekeok, 20 km ad boreorientalem Koror in Babelthuap Insula situm translatae sunt.
- !7. Fagatogo est sedes administrationis Samoe Americanae.
- !8. "MSN Groups Closure Notice" (<http://groups.msn.com/PNGKumuls/history.msnw?pgmarket=en-us>). Groups.msn.com. 23 Octobris 2008.
- !9. "Football in Australia - Australia's Culture Portal" (<http://www.cultureandrecreation.gov.au/articles/football/>). Cultureandrecreation.gov.au. 28 Martii 2008.
- !0. "Rugby League Football - 1966 Encyclopaedia of New Zealand" (<http://www.teara.govt.nz/1966/R/RugbyLeagueFootball/RugbyLeagueFootball/en>). Teara.govt.nz. 13 Iunii 1908.



Tabula Oceaniae



Despectus in Oceaniam ex satellite.



Ethnoculturalis Oceaniae definitio.

1. Wilson, Andy (5 Novembris 2009). "southern hemisphere sides are a class apart" (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/sport/blog/2009/nov/05/england-rugby-league-australia-new-zealand>). London: guardian.co.uk
2. "How many national sports are there" ([http://wiki.answers.com/Q/How\\_many\\_national\\_sports\\_are\\_there](http://wiki.answers.com/Q/How_many_national_sports_are_there)). WikiAnswers
3. "Australian rules football (sport) - Britannica Online Encyclopedia" (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/44079/Australian-rules-football>). Britannica.com.
4. "Nauru AFL team to play in International Cup" ([http://solomonstarnews.com/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=1023&change=100&changeown=101&Itemid=42](http://solomonstarnews.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1023&change=100&changeown=101&Itemid=42)). solomonstarnews.com. 16 Aprilis 2008.

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**Civitates et territoria Oecaniae**

<b>Civitates</b>	<u>Australia</u> · <u>Belavia</u> · <sup>†</sup> <u>Iaponia</u> · <sup>†</sup> <u>Indonesia</u> · <u>Viti</u> · <u>Insulae Marsalienses</u> · <u>Insulae Salomonis</u> · <u>Samoa (Samoa Occidentalis)</u> · <u>Kiribati</u> · <u>Foederatae Micronesiae Civitates</u> · <u>Nauru</u> · <u>Nova Zelandia</u> · <u>Papua Nova Guinea</u> · <sup>†</sup> <u>Philippinae</u> · <sup>†</sup> <u>Timoria Orientalis</u> · <u>Tonga</u> · <u>Tuvalu</u> · <u>Vanuatu</u> <sup>†</sup> Etiam membrum <u>Asiae</u> est.
<b>Territoria obnoxia</b>	<u>Insulae Aleutiae</u> · <u>Insula Baker</u> · <u>Insula Christi Natalis</u> · <u>Guama</u> · <u>Havaii</u> · <u>Insula Howland</u> · <u>Insulae Mariana Septentrionales</u> · <u>Insula Norfolk</u> · <u>Nova Caledonia</u> · <u>Polynesia</u> · <u>Francogallica</u> · <u>Rapanui (Insula Paschalis)</u> · <u>Samoa Americana</u> · <u>Tokelau</u> · <u>Uvea et Futuna</u> · <u>Insula Wake</u>

*Opus geopoliticum* · *Nationes mundi* · Oecania · Oceanus Pacificus

*Capsae cognatae*: Africa · America · Asia · Europa

**Continentes**

Africa · America · Antarctica · Asia · Europa · Oecania

*Opus geopoliticum* · *Continens*

*Capsae cognatae*: Civitates Africae · Americae · Asiae · Europae · Oecaniae

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Receptum de "<https://la.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Oecania&oldid=3288682>"

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**Novissima mutatio die 25 Iulii 2017 hora 23:35 facta.**

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